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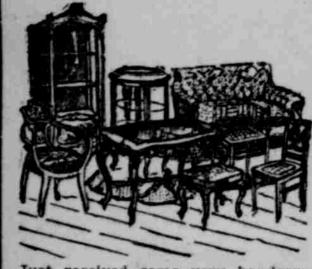
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INDIANAPOLIS.

GORGEOUS RIDING BOOTS

MEMBERS OF GOVERNOR'S STAFF CAME TO SECURE THEM.

They Were Given Free of Charge by the Company That Secured the Uniform Contract.

The men that compose the military staff of Governor Durbin did not purchase the handsome patent leather riding boots that form a part of their equipment, as erroneously stated in a morning paper yesterday. And thereby hangs an interesting tale. When the Governor's new staff met in the chamber of the Statehouse some weeks ago to examine uniforms and equipment, more of them were present than are represented in the partial list printed in the paper mentioned. At that time a rosprinted in the Journal. Representatives of the largest uniform manufacturing houses in the country were present, him and attract the attention of some perand there was unusually sharp competition to obtain the contract, since it meant several thousand dollars to the house that

Several prominent members of the staff inclined strongly to favor the goods made patrol wagon. company happened to be very much higher houses. The representative of this company Senate chamber, in which the staff members were consulting as to which kind of equipment they should purchase, and it The Cable Dispatches Have Somehigh. The amount of his bid was \$160, and it included boots. The next lower bid was \$150. for further instructions. He had to think | their honor. Mrs. Gowdy, wife of the con-

in unison, and the contract was soon drawn

bers of Governor Durbin's military staff wear handsome riding boots when they appear on parade," said the uniform man to the reporter to whom he was relating the story, "and it will be the first staff that was ever thus equipped in Indiana. You see, I wanted that contract. but I did not propose to take it in a way that would justify the other bidders in saying that I had inflated prices in my first

exercised his powers of persuasion further and induced the members of the staff | she made many friends during her stay to purchase capes that will, he declares, make them the cynosure of all eyes whenever they appear as the Governor's escorion the streets of a city. A Governor's etaff, in this State, according to the agent, has never before been supplied with such

Governor Durbin's staff, including the riding boots, will probably be shipped to indianapolis this week. The entire cost of the outfit, including the capes, will be \$187.50 to each member of the staff.

Clothes for Colored Sufferers. The Grand Lodge, K. of P., colored, has William H. Porter, A. C. Bybee made homeless are destitute of clothing. chancellor of the lodge of that city, his wife and two daughters went for two days after the fire with nothing but nations will be made to Porter at the postoffice. Brown at Haynes's restaurant and Bybee at his home, 1112 North Missouri

street, and they will collect all gifts. New Planos \$165 and up at Wulschner's. left us so abruptly," said one of the party affair here in 1903.

LOUIS TAYLOR, COLORED, CAME OUT OF THE AFFAIR WORSTED.

He Had Four Deep Gashes on His Head and a Bullet Wound in His Leg.

SHOOTING CRAPS IN OPEN AIR

PATROLMAN COUK IMPRESSED SEVERAL MEN TO ARREST HIM.

The Affair Caused Great Excitement Near Le Grande Avenue and Churchman Pike.

Louis Taylor, colored, living at 1717 Lockwood street, tried yesterday about 11 o'clock to get away from Patrolman Couk, who wanted him and a dozen others for participating in a crap game in the commons, near Le Grande avenue and Church-

The attempt proved disastrous for Taylor, for in making an effort to escape, he ran through or over barbed wire and other fences, was cut about the head, assaulted with rocks and clubs, and shot in the leg.

The pursuit of Taylor was exciting. He was chased by Patrolman Couk, three young men who said they were brothers-Chris, William and Henry Bowman-and a self in the thermotor, a gas and oil engine going crowd seemed not to diminish, while large number of boys ranging in age from eight to fifteen years.

were much younger.

SAYS HE WAS A SPECTATOR. starting young men, the Bowman brothers. Two of consented and the chase began. Taylor the past three years, and now has 200 of the size of the crowd. So eager were some ran here and there, pursued by the three young men and a large crowd of boys who

The pursuers kept gaining on Taylor, yelling all the time for him to stop. He said they threatened to kill him if he did not halt and that they claimed the patrolman alive. He said he did not believe the policeman said any such thing, as he had committed no crime. He was finally cornered motor in the morning and leave it absoby the crowd and then he drew a pocket knife and began slashing at those who attempted to take hold of him. During the close fighting he was struck several times on the head with large rocks. Couk had been left far behind, but when he came up Taylor surrendered and was taken to the City Dispensary in the patrol wagon and

battery and gaming. FOUR DEEP GASHES. In the Dispensary he was found to have

being cuts through the scalp; his ear scratches. His face and hands were covered it was found that the bullet had penetrated the flesh about one inch. There was a hele through his pants, but instead of making a hole in his heavy woolen underwear the bullet had penetrated the flesh and drawn the underwear into the hole Dr. Gray pulled the cloth out the builet

Taylor said he did not know at what time in the chase he was shot and did not know who fired the shot. Couk said he did not know who shot Taylor and he said the three Bowman brothers each claimed not to know who did the shooting. Couk said gine. he fired two shots early in the chase, but did not aim at Taylor, only firing to scare sons who were ahead and who might stop him. Couk said he thought the bullet wound had been received sometime before in a game which had been in progress during the morning and at another place in the commons. Taylor made no complaint of

deal of attention in that vicinity and the crowd of pursuers was being constantly inthan those submitted by the other two creased by boys and young men who saw a

INDIANIANS ABROAD.

A cable dispatch relating to American known Indianians: "Ex-Minister Addison C. Harris and Mrs. Harris, of Vienna, have been in Paris for a week and have been much feted by the American colony, Ambassador Porter and other prominent members of the colony have given dinners in sul general, who has been exceedingly ill, "No," he said. "I will not depreciate my has quite recovered and taken up the socutting prices, but I will tell you | cial duties of her position. Miss Gowdy, Ame. Newman, the American artist, which same dispatch says that there is a rumor among the friends of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the ex-President, that she will probably live abroad for at least a part of eaco year, as both she and General Harrison were strong partisans of teaching children planned that she should next take up "If Mrs. Harrison came abroad ing out her husband's wishes in the matter of the education of her daughter, and would be warmly welcomed in Paris, where while the Venezuelan question was i course of arbitration.

HOTEL STORIES.

Speculation About the Antics of

in question said, "Boys, you will excuse order will save \$25,000 in railroad fare alone me for a few moments, won't you?" Re- by holding the next convention here. All ceiving a polite assent, he took himself the members feel greatly encouraged over The supper that he ordered grew cold. the showing they will be able to make for

nystery, "but am not sure. Some time ago he got into trouble with his wife because she thought he was not showing her the attention that was her due. They ratched up the difficulty, however, and I guess he got to thinking while he was sitting there in the dining room that he was neglecting his wife and his conscience hurt him so that he made an excuse to leave us and go home.'

Charles Field, one of the clerks at the Bates, is a man that dearly loves his little joke. Last Saturday the tables were turned on him rather neatly by the bookkeeper, who is a young woman hitherto unsuspected of foolishness. When the young woman came into the hotel office Saturday morning she smiled pleasantly and said, "Good morning, Mr. Field, alow me to congratulate you.

"On what," ejaculated Field, very much "Why, I understand you have been awarded the hot air contract for Mr. Lawrence's new hotel." There was a group of traveling men about the desk, and a shout of laughter went up at Field's expense. The "drummers" saw to it that about all of the guests in the house were "put next" to the good joke on the clerk.

A NEW CONCERN FORMED

DEFREES THERMOTOR COMPANY WILL BUILD GAS ENGINES.

Arthur Jordan Has Formed a Partnership with Thomas M. Defrees, the Inventor.

The addition to Indianapolis of a prac- the parks. tically new manufacturing industry is the | The principal event yesterday was the All of the other gamesters got away. ficient capital, been unable to develop to was not reckoned on or even suspected until Couk saw them at play on the commons any considerable extent. Work will begin it began to grow late, and the majority, and tried to get to them without being to-day in cleaning up and putting in shape as if by unanimous consent, started home seen. Taylor was, the patroiman said, the plant at the corner of Pike and Hovey at about the same time. This immense playing when it was his turn to roll the streets, formerly used by the Howe pump rush put others in the notion of coming Dr. Welch said: "bones," and acting as lookout the rest of works, and as soon as this is done, which home, who, perhaps, would have stayed | the time. The others engaged in the game | will be within two or three days, Messrs. Jordan and Defrees, under the business the rest, however, when Couk ap- | the president and treasurer of the com-He started south on the road and | pany and Mr. Defrees is vice president and | touched the platform, were carried hither

tire absence of valves, which removes the prime cause of trouble in ordinary engines, especially when they are used to furnish motive power for automobiles and cars. Valves readily become choked with dust, and this causes the engine to work badly or not at all. Mr. Defrees has been manuthem in active operation in various localiprincipal claims made for the engine is that that it requires no attention. A janitor of his experience or lack of experience with the other and collect the fares. Such was engines or machinery, can start a thernight to shut off the power. A generator | crowded. may be attached to the engine for the purpose of using crude petroleum as fuel, thus ning the engine. The Progress laundry has | also a feature of the day's pleasure, every a thermotor of twenty-five horse power | boat available having been rented, and the that has been in use sixteen hours a day air along the river was filled with the then locked up, charged with assault and for the past two years. Gas for the en- noise of splashing oars, shouts of laughter gine is taken by meter measurement, and | and music. One of the attractions was the

fuel has been only \$4 per month. difference in cost of running a steam engine and a thermotor of equal horse power. Estimating coal at \$3 per ton and the pay of a fireman or engineer at \$1.25 per day, tegether with the actual expense on account of the boiler, the steam engine costs \$3 a day to operate. The expenses of a Defrees thermotor were estimated to include given up and a fire engine from No. i cost of gasoline and an hour's time of an employe for a day, showing an expense of | car with the consent of the fire department only \$1.25. With the use of a generator and sent to the park to do the work. The and burning crude petroleum at 2 cents per gallon, the expense can be brought down to

25 cents per day. In addition to manufacturing Defrees thermotors the new plant will make pumps, without making a hole in the fabric. When | particularly for irrigating purposes, to be used by farmers, also small pumping outfits to replace windmills and pumping stations for railroads. The latter device will meet a long felt want of railroads, since it will enable them to dispense with the services of a high-salaried engineer, for the station master can start and stop the en-The use of crude petroleum, together with the doing away with the extra employe, will reduce the actual expenses of

the pumping station to one-twelfth of its former cost. The building in which the thermotor will be made is fifty feet wide, 130 feet long and three stories high. The third floor of the plant will be used in the manufacture of Columbia voting machines, which the comhaving been shot until he got into the pany expects to turn out in large quantities in the near future.

Frank D. Stalnaker, who owns vacant his intention to erect six cottages for use by employes of the Defrees Company. Other property owners in the vicinity will. it is said, erect similar cottages on de-

The friends of Mr. Defrees are greatly pleased to learn that his valuable invention is at last to have an opportunity to be fairly tried in the market. Mr. Jordan is well known as a man who does not take hold of any enterprise in which he is not deeply interested and to which he is not willing to devote his best thought and energy. The new combination will, it is beieved, result in building up very soon a large industry.

MODERN WOODMEN COMMITTEE.

was exhibited at the last salon and secured of the order for Indianapolis in 1903. The foreign languages, and the pride of General J. McGowan, Evans Woollen, Henry War-Harrison was that his little daughter spoke | rum, Charles Remy, L. A. Coleman, Carl Gunder, R. J. Bosworth, J. G. Bruce, Dr. J. F. Benham, Frank Johnson, L. A. to live," it is added, "she would be carry- Mackey, Dr. E. C. Worth, Dr. Prall and S. A. Young. Besides these are John D. Volz and Governor Durbin were initiated into the order last week. McGowan and Woollen will represent the Commercial Club in seeking the next convention, and the committee also has behind it the support of he Board of Trade. It is said that if the gest crowd Indianapolis ever entertained. A fair estimate places it at 125,000, based upon the fact that there will be nearly 100,-805 at St. Paul next week, and the next convention will be augmented by the attendance of the ladies' auxiliary, which in itself will have a representation of nearly 25,000. The committee has prepared a prospectus the city of Indianapolis, showing the hotel capacity and ability to entertain, the of amusement. Half-tone cuts are presentthe hotel to have supper. Soup and fish dianapolis are also clearly pointed out by

THE RECORD FOR SIGHTSEERS AT BROAD RIPPLE BROKEN.

New Administration of that Town Keeps a Pledge by Closing All the Saloons.

FAIRVIEW DELUGED

STREET-RAILWAY COMPANY OVER TAXED IN HANDLING CROWDS.

City Fire Engine Taken to Broad Ripple to Fill the Tank Used

by Diving Horses.

There were more deserted homes in Indianapolis yesterday than has been observed since the coming of the summer months, and a favorable comparison might be made with the most advantageous days for outing in any former season. Not only figuratively but literally speaking nobody was at home. All had gone out to enjoy the beautiful day, and were either driving, walking or had taken the street cars for

result of a contract entered into last opening of Broad Ripple Park. The Broad Thursday by Arthur Jordan and Thomas | Ripple cars began to be crowded early in M. Defrees. Mr. Jordan has interested him- | the day, and late in the afternoon the outwithout valves, invented by Mr. Defrees, few came back. Just how many people but which the latter has, from tack of suf- were congregated at Broad Ripple Park and thither, backward and forward, by the The value of the thermotor lies in its en- | swaying throng.

CROWDED THE CARS. The street-car company had on extra cars Car after car pulled up, scarcely stopped and then started on, loaded with humanity, ties. Not one of them has ever been re- to get inside, and they clambered over it turned to have a fault corrected or because | filled the space on the roof, hung on to it was not as represented. One of the the rear end and perched on the fender in front and clung to whatever was sufficient were crowded until the conductors forgot they ever knew the cry, "Plenty of room lucky to make their way from one end to long before dark, and it was late at night when cars could be caught at Broad Riplutely unattended through the day, going at | ple Park with ease and without being

The day at the park was spent in various forms of amusement, but the majority reducing still further the expense of run- simply went for the outing. Boating was A test has been made to determine the the park this week. The horses dive from a platform forty feet high into a tank of water. The first exhibition was to have been given yesterday afternoon, but the pump used to fill the tank broke when it was started. An attempt was made to repair it in time to give the show to the big on Fifteenth street, was loaded on to a flat tank was not filled in time for the afternoon performance, however, but it was given to the satisfaction of a large crowd last night. The loading of the fire engine caused no little excitement in the vicinity of Illinois street and the McLean-place stables, and all along the line to the park. Many supposed there was a big fire raging somewhere, and numerous inquiries were made concerning the engine's destination.

BIGGEST CROWD EVER AT PARK. were glad to get away. There were people here and there, people everywhere; people by the pair, and others in the air. Not a saloon in Broad Ripple was open yesterday. The new administration carfountain or a reservoir dotted with islands of floating lemons. The clamor that was made for something to drink almost drove these venders into a paroxysm of delight, and apprehension lest they should run out of stock. Such a rigid enforcement of the law was never before experienced in Broad Ripple and its vicinity.

The crowd at Fairview Park was no much smaller than that at Broad Ripple. All day long the cars to and from the park were crowded far beyond their capacity. The tendency of a large per cent. of the inhabitants of Indianapolis to go to the north parks yesterday caused many, who wished to spend the day in more quiet places, to go to Riverside and Garfield Parks and other resorts not so apt to be temporarily overpopulated. The downtown city parks also had their share of pleasure seekers and from early in the day till late at night all the benches in University, Military and St. Clair Parks were occupied. The preference for the smaller parks was principally shown by those having families, who did not wish to encounter the crush due to an overtaxed street-railway service.

EFFORT TO SEEK COMFORT. Perhaps no such effort to catch cars was cars taken to handle the multitude at Broad Ripple and Fairview reduced the There was a crowd all along South Meridian street, and the intersecting lines on Maryland and Georgia streets, over which make their regular routes. Persons who had seen cars pass these out of the way corners and had possibly built up hopes on the thought of how easy it would be to get ahead of the crowd by seeking such points of vantage, invariably found that hundreds scheme and were there before them. The turnout was purely of Indianapolis people, there being but one excursion to augment the crowd. It came over the C H. & D. from Cincinnati, and brought about 600 people. This was more than offset, however, by four outgoing excursions that carried several hundred away. There were excursions over the Big Four to Terre Haute and Cincinnati, over the Lake Erie & Western to Michigan City, and over the I., D. & W. to Decatur.

DEPUTY GAME WARDENS.

Work Accomplished by Them in Va-

of the offenders were fined in a justice's but still the man for whom it was intended securing the convention, and express concame not. "I believe I know why Will floence that it will be voted to bring the big so sion. Several other deputies are work-left us so abruptly," said one of the party affair here in 1903. "I hat section of the State and hardly ley, in clinical medicine; J. N. Hurty, in

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.

forts to enforce the new laws.

Small Robberies at Broad Ripple

Reported to Police. Two negroes suspected of picking pockets at Broad Ripple yesterday afternoon and evening were taken from an incoming car last night, and at the station subjected to a rigid examination and then released. The detectives at headquarters had been advised that they were on the car and bicycle policemen were sent to watch them. J. S. Heider, of 1931 Bellefontaine street, reported that he had lost his pocketbook containing \$10 in money, a chattle mortgage for \$600 and a note one Sept. 1. S. P. Smither, living at Central avenue and Fortieth street, said he had been robbed of his pocketbook containing \$3, who. on his way home from the park.

TRAINING OF PHYSICIANS

THE MAKING OF PRACTICAL HEAL-ERS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Methods of the Medical College of Indiana, a School for the Education of Practicing Physicians.

[Editorial in Indiana Medical Journal, June 1. Dr. A. W. Brayton, vice dean of the faculty and president of the Indiana State Medical Society, Editor.] In his address as president of the Asso-

ciation of American Physicians at the May meeting in Washington, D. C., Dr. Welch compared the opportunities enjoyed in this country by the men who desire to study the branches of scientific medicine and the opportunities open to those who desire to become proficient in clinical medicine the test tube, the culture plate or scalpel and surgery, of Johns Hopkins University. to go and earn the "damned guinea."

world that are open to young men who have graduated and who wish to become teachers of anatomy, physiology or pathology. In these laboratories a young man must serve his apprenticeship, but his proalmost beyond precedent, and white-faced | motion is sure. In clinical medicine and in surgery, on the other hand, the only way open to men who desire to become teachers of these branches is through dispensary work and private practice. The facilities at the disposal of those who desire to work in the practical branches, then, are not so good as the facilities at the disposal of those who desire to devote their life-work to the branches of scinetific medicine. In other words, the training of physicians has not kept pace with the

Commenting on these views of Dr

training of scientists.'

Welch, Dr. Theodore Potter, professor of the Medical College of Indiana, remarked: will be teachers of mdicine or practitioners probably be long continued in our present system of medical education." Let us consider, for an example, the course of the Medical College of Indiana, which has just held its thirty-first annual commencement This college has never had any endowment except a gift from one of its nonored founders, the late Dr. John S. Bobbs, recognized the world over as the "father of cholecystotomy," and the gift of the Lomax property, from the late Dr. William Lomax, of Marion, Ind. Dr. Bobbs's gift was for the formation of a dispensary for the laundry people say that the cost of this | advertised diving horses, "King and | the city poor, These gifts, while betoken-Queen," that will be the drawing card at | ing a noble spirit on the part of the donors, were not large, amounting to some ten or twelve thousand dollars, collectively. It has never had a penny of State endowment, for the education of teachers. The Medical College of Indiana has for over thirty years been absolutely self-supporting, and has proved one of the most useful, successful and efficient medical schools in the Mississippi valley. Throughout more than half of its history, and including the last ten years, no single one of its twenty-four professors and its twenty-six lecturers, demonstrators or assistant has been paid a penny for his services, with the exception, in the present year, of slight honorariums to the directors of the anatomical histoiogical, pathological and bacteriologilaboratories, amounting to between twelve and fifteen hundred dollars. By this common sacrifice the school has accumulated real estate and furnishings which are to-day worth one hundred thousand dollars, and is now building a twenty thousand dollar addition for laboratory purposes, to be completed the present sum-This policy will be continued in definitely, as no member of the faculty has any personal stock or salable interest. Any young teacher promoted to the faculty has equal ownership and controlling power with those who have been its professors for a quarter of a century. All ried out its platform to the letter and the that any one of its fifty teachers receives, reflex benefit which comes by the study of medicine as a teacher, the emphasis he may gain in his particular line of work, and the consequent influence it may have on his private practice, and the benefit of constant association and common interest with a large and progressive body of confreres and consultants. Some of these teachers give from one-fourth to two-fifths of all their waking hours and energies to the college for six months of the year, and a considerable portion of time and work to the dispensaries and hospitals of the school and city throughout the entire A FINE RECORD. The income from tuition fees is over

> nually collected by the treasurer, Dr. John Oliver, so that not a dollar of tuition money years. The excess of gains over the large expenditures goes to immediate betterments, as in the laboratory and dispensary building now under construction. Harfaculty. There has not been a The older professors gravely pass to the ng, though still engaged in active practice and consultant work. Such is the history of Dr. J. L. Thompson, one of the most eminent oculists in the United States, whose son, Dr. D. A. Thompson, has succeeded to the active teaching in ophthalmology; Dr. Isaac Walker, for many years professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system, and Dr. William B. Fletcher. one of the most charming and efficient teachers of physiology and mental diseases in the West. The present dean of the faculty. Dr. Henry Jameson, has been teaching in the college continuously for twenty. five years, and has occupied in succession the chairs of chemistry, obstetrics, nervous diseases and general practice, in which he excels, and is one of the leading consultants of his native State. The secretary, Dr. Geo J. Cook, was the first man in the West to restrict his practice to rectal and bowel surgery, after many years as a general practitioner, surgeon and teacher of anatomy in various Louisville schools. Dr. Frank A. Morrison, an accomplished oculist and unexcelled as a demonstrator of difficult physiological problems, has been in such relations with the City Health Board as its president that he has made the most efficient and honorable use possible of the public charities in the interests of the indigent sick and of medical education. Other men connected with the college as surgical specialists have attended the special annual meetings of national societies and have kept abreast of the special currents which collectively make up the great tide of medical and surgical progress in the State, city and college, and while they have, possibly very wisely, refrained from writing special surgical and medical treatises, have contributed papers and studies of lasting value to serial medical

iterature. Such are Drs. W. N.

genito-urinary surgery; L. D. Dunning

in diseases of women; Theodore Potter

infectious diseases; E. F. Hodges, in ob-stetrics; P. S. Baker and J. F. Geis, in

\$23,000 a year, every penny of which is an-

without pay or tangible reward. TEACHERS DRAW NO SALARY. been in the faculty for from ten to twentyfive years, and with others constitute a body of teachers learned in medicine, firmly knit together in purpose and harmony, and apt and experienced teachers. But no one of them draws any salary, and if resigning or dying from the faculty, he goes from the college mother-naked, as are his helps, of all its wealth and privileges. We doubt if a similar school can be found in the United States. Working harmoniously to this common end-self-improvement and the education of its student body and the score of younger teachers, who will in less than a decade of years take the places of those who have founded and nurtured the school through the transition stage, from the old two-term courses of five months each, assisting in the installation of the new laboratory methods and watching the dawn and full sunburst of an entirely new and revoutionary pathology-the mature leaders and teachers of the school now see as the result of their labors one of the most useful, successful and efficient medical schools of the middle West, with a graded four year course, ample laboratories, a student body of over two hundred and fifty, a graduate list of over fifteen hundred, of whom nearly one thousand are in active and suc cessful practice, a corps of fifty teachers,

furnishing and comprising a large part of the clinical staff to three large hospitals and two dispensaries. There are numerous colleges in the West having no state aid or wealthy endowers and connected with no great university system, such as several Eastern schools and two or three Western schools enjoy. In all of these independent medical colleges the teachers depend, as they do in the Indiana Medical College, upon the general practice of medicine and surgery for their living. Happily, these teachers are all students, otherwise they could not keep pace with modern medical teaching. They are "practicing physicians," and by studying under the impulse of teaching many of them become "medical scientists." There are those in the Medical College of Indiana, who would come up to the full measure of the term, but who make their daily bread by general practice-men to whom, like John Hunter, "medicine is wife, but science is mistress," and who reluctantly lay aside

THE STUDENTS. "There are laboratories in this coun- Now, as to the consideration of the stu- \$1.50-Sandusky, O., Excursion-\$1.50. dent body. They vary in age from twenty years to thirty years, and in preparation Their purpose is to become medical practitioners rather than medical scientists. To this end their teachers must of necessity be practitioners-clinical teachers- and it will probably be many years before the line of demarkation is drawn in most of our medical schools. In medical schools which are departments of universities both groups of teachers will work side by side, and a system of instruction will be in practice which will enable the student to complete a full score of medicine and the allied sciences in five or six years, thus sparing two or three years of study. For four years in a college of letters and science, followed by four years (or even three, if a year is saved by a premedical course) in a medical school is not as good and thorough a preparation as five or six years of study where the scientific and medical courses are in harmony.

Common schools, eight years; preparatory and high schools, four years; college course, four years; medical college, three years; hospital, one year; travel course abroad, one year, and the medical graduate is trip. twenty-seven years of age-an age when he should be married, settled in life and with a good practice, for in this country a physician is old at fifty and retired at sixty. One other feature is worthy of serious consideration. There are 24,000 medical students in the United States. The law students 12,000, theological 8,000, and pharmacy 4,000 just balance the students in medicine. And the 10,000 students in training schools for nurses have an influence on medical practice and are usually taught by the teachers of the medical colleges. Many of the pharmacy students are taught by the medical teachers also. So the college faculties have to do with the education each year of nearly 40,000 students. It is idle to expect all this enormous student body to take preparatory scientific and professional courses of eight to twelve years under university direction. The lesser schools will carry the burden of education for many years to come. There is a demand for well educated, practical physicians, nurses and druggists for every crossroads and hamlet in the United States. But there is no demand for "medical scientists" in all of these places. The highly trained men will seek the centers of population-the county seats and great cities-where, as hospital doctors, specialists and experts of various kinds, their services will be in demand. They get small returns, are outdoor men, save most of their earnings and live long, happy and useful lives, keeping in active practic from twenty-five to seventy-five years of

WHAT A SCHOOL SHOULD DO. We make no plea for cheap education; the best is none too good, and the simply good is ever the enemy of the best. The medical college should uphold high ideals, but should never urge minnows to be whales-it is hard to change a fish into a mammal after the fish is born, though both for a time had a prenatal similar-

That college does well, then, which seures the "training of the physician;" the "training of the scientist" may well be left to those who have had the gates set ajar by good instruction in the elements of their art in the ordinary practical medical college. The large men will break through and come to the top. as Galton long since showed in his "Hereditary Genius. In any case, medical education is, after all, education. As now conducted, 25,000

students are getting something out of our medical schools. Perhaps half of them will never practice. But they have got an insight into life no other teaching can give. They know life, its beginnings, its tendencies, its secret springs and motives, its dangers of lust and appetite, and a thousand things not taught or known in law or in theology. Better than in any other profession ou 25,000 medical students, not one in fify

of whom can hope to be medical scientists. are taught to find their recompense in virtue itself, in moderation, in renuncia-They have learned the idleness ambition and of strife; they should feel something of the humor and even the irony of the universe. They know they are creatures of heredity and are in the chains of environment, each the victim of his an cestors and of his own nature. But they know, too, the significance and meaning of will, and that, while will cannot break all the shackles of life, that will is a part of

a day passes that some violator of the fish | hygiene and sanitary science, and L. C. | the life system and has to do with the and game law is not found and taken into | Cline, in throat diseases. Dr. Frank B. | course and shaping of events. For it is the courts. The papers of Lagrange and Wynn, the pathologist of the college, has the will of man that has changed the face other towns in that section highly com- achieved national recognition as the of the continents and bent to his use the mend the work of the deputies in their ef- founder of the section on pathology in the forces and the elements. Such are some, American Medical Association. He has col- at least, of the deeper knowledges which lected a medical library for Indianapolis of | the study of medicine imparts; it is a true over four thousand volumes, and all this wisdom. And, though few can become "medical scientists" -- few, indeed, are needed for the masses soon follow and utilize what science gives-the lesser medical All of those mentioned and others have schools can furnish efficient practitioners, and at least can impart the best, because the most fitting, preparation for the duties and the pleasures of life.

TURNERS HOLD A PICNIC.

An Attendance of Fifteen Hundred af Park Near Fairview.

The Social Turners and the South Side Turners yesterlay held a joint picnic at Turner Park, near Fairview, for the benefit of the active members who will go June If to Fort Wayne to participate in the featival contests there. The day was spent in general amuse-

ments, and the classes, consisting of about twenty members from each society, gave an exhibition of the drills and exercises which they will go through in the Fort Wayne contests. The classes will be accompanied by a large number of members. The atendance at the park yesterday was about

LIEUT. MARTINDALE PROMOTED

An Indianapolis Boy Is Now a First Lieutenant.

The Army and Navy Journal makes note of the promotion of Second Lieutenant E. B. Martindale, jr., of the Second Artillery. now stationed at Havana, to a first lieutenancy. Lieutenant Martindale is a son of Judge E. B. Martindale, of this city.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats At Seaton's Hat Store.

> PENNSYLVANIA LINES. Low Excursion Fares to Indianapolis,

cial train will leave Vincennes at 6 a. m.

Returning, leave Indianapolis at 7 p. m

For particulars call on ticket agents.

Sunday, June 9th. From Vincennes and way points, account German Orphans' celebration. Spe-

The Lake Erie & Western R. R., Saturday Night, June 8, 1901. Lower Rates to Intermediate Points. Leave Indianapolis 9 p. m. Returning. leave Sandusky Sunday, June 9, at 9 p. m Secure berths and chairs at city office, 28

PENNSYLVANIA LINES. \$1.50-Louisville and Return-\$1.50,

Sunday, June 9th. Special train will leave Indianapolis at a. m. Returning, leave Louisville, Fourteenth-street Station, at 7 p. m. "German day," Phoenix Hill Park.

Excursion to Lafayetie and Way

Via Big Four Route.

Sunday, June 9, special train leaves In-dianapolis 7:45 a. m. Returning leaves Lafayette 7:30 p. m. Rate \$1 or less round PENNSYLVANIA LINES. Low Excursion Fares to

Sunday, June 9th, From Seymour and intermediate stations, eccount German Orphans' celebration. Special train will leave Seymour at 7:55 a

Indianapolis,

m. Returning, leave Indianapolis at 7:30 \$1.25-CINCINNATI AND RETURN-\$1.25

Via C., H. & D., Sunday, June 9. Two special fast trains. The first will leave at 6:30 a. m., making no local stops. The second will leave at 7:15 a. m., stopping at Rushville, Connersville and Hamilton.

Returning leave Cincinnati 6:20 p. m. Baseball-Cincinnati vs. St. Louis. Excursion to Lawrenceburg, Aurors and Way Points

Sunday. June 9, special train leaves Indianapolis 7:30 a. m. Returning leaves Aurora 7:20 p. m. Rate \$1 or less round trip. ., D. & W. Sleeping and Chair Care

Via Big Four Route.

Between Indianapolis and Quincy, Ill. Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats.

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PENNSYLVANIA LINES \$1.50 Louisville and Return SUNDAY, JUNE 9th